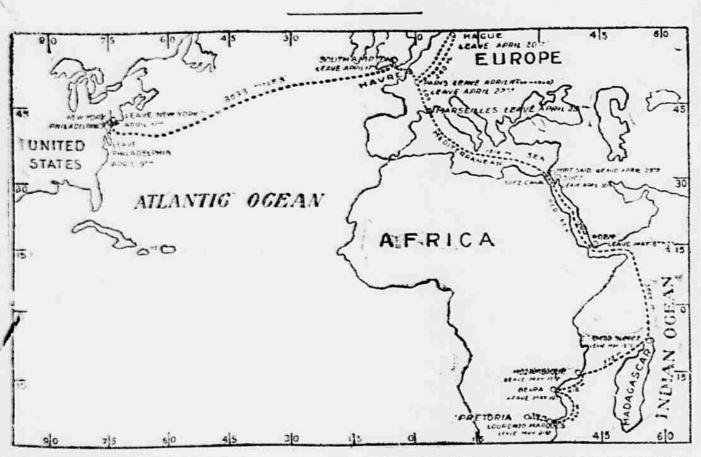
HISTORY OF ST. LOUIS' CLEARING-HOUSE

THE HOME OF PRESIDENT KRUGER.



THIS BOY IS ON HIS WAY TO

To His Houar, Paul Kruger, Presi-The North American of Philadelphia, the city where the American signed, presents to you, the defender . of the republican independence in • your country, this volume. It will • onrey to you some slight evidence of the esteem and admiration in which you are held in this free country, as .
the representative of the same glori.

James Francis Smith left Philadelphia last Wednesday for Protoria, South African Republic. He will carry an aloum of elippings and a message of sympathy to Pres ident Kruger, signed by 38,000 Philadelphia schoolbors, the enterprise being conducted by the Philadelphia North American. The boy sailed on the St. Louis, leaving New



York on Wednesday morning. He will ! reach Havre (via Southampton) on the 18th, He was returning bome from school one day when he was about 6 years old, and the attached may to Freterb. The album is a volume nearly two feet square. It contains 500 leaves, on which are pasted dog being double the size of the under and, and the latter was yelping piteously it is help. The boy, without a second's bestration, sprang to his rescue, and grabbing the big dog by the neck tried to pull him off. The brute turned on him and fastened his teeth in his face. But the little chap did not relax his hold on the dog's neck until the under dog has made his escape. Then he was rescued by the onlookers, and was taken to a surgeon to have his wound sewed up. clippings from every paper of consequence in the United States. It was compiled by makers of the famous Dewey album, and is being sent to President Kruger by the North American in order that the people of South Africa may learn what the press of America has to say about them.

up.

The lad who will start to-morrow on the longest erhand ever undertaken by a measenger boy was born in Brooklyn on September 3, 1884. He attended the public schools of the City of Churches for fiveyears, and acquired a very good education for a boy of his age. Eight months ago he was obliged to leave school and do his share toward the support of a large family. He On the roster of the American District Telegraph Company, this messenger is known as "No. 1334," but there is an individuality about the boy who has been hosen to carry the message to Kruger chosen to carry the neessags to Kruger from the schoolboys of Philadelphia that defies labous and numbers. His name is James Francis Smith, and be is representative of the best type of American boyhood —sturdy, alert, self-reliant, respectful and it to stand as a model of Apollo. He will lie 16 years old next September; he is raight and lithe as an Indian, is about ave feet in height and weighs about 100 points. He has the bearing of a West Point cadet, and the manners as well.

In waiting for orders he stands at attential to the support of a large family. He secured a position as an American District messenger boy, and was detailed to the central cable office, at 16 Broad street, New York, and later to the main office, at 25 Broadway. Here he came in contact with many prominent bankers and brokers, and became a favorite with them. The one errand to which he refers with most pride however, was in carrying a message to Alexander of the main series of the main series of the main office, at 16 Broad street, New York, and later to the main office, at 16 Broad street, New York, and later to the main office, at 16 Broad street, New York, and later to the main office, at 16 Broad street, New York, and later to the main office, at 16 Broad street, New York, and later to the main office, at 16 Broad street, New York, and later to the main of the cantral cable office, at 16 Broad street, New York, and later to the main office, at 16 Broad street, New York, and later to the main office, at 16 Broad street, New York, and later to the main office, at 16 Broad street, New York, and later to the main office, at 16 Broad street, New York, and later to the main office, at 16 Broad street, New York, and later to the main office, at 16 Broad street, New York, and was detailed to the main of the main of the main office, at 16 Broad street, New York, and later to the main office, at 16 Broad street, New York, and later to the main office, at 16 Broad street, New York, and later to the support of a Large family. from the schoolboys of Philadelphia that defies labels and numbers. His name is James Francis Smith, and be is representative of the best type of American bayhood —sturdy, alert, self-reliant, respectful and fit to stand as a model of Apollo. He will be 16 years old next September; he is reaght and lithe as an Indian, is about live feet in height and weighs about 10) How He Was Selected.

Although Mr. W. W. Rayons, the general superintendent of the American District Telegraph Company in New York, deciates that any messenger in the service would carry a message to President Kruser, as a matter of course, and would start without a moment's hesitation, "No. 1537" is the happy selection from many 2.99 hops. When Mr. Rayons was asked to "ring up a boy" he sent orders to the district managers to have the pick of their boys repended and these were quickly weeded out until three remained. They were kept un-How He Was Selected.

in waiting for orders he stands at atten-tion-rigid, erect, eyes front and without the visible movement of a muscle. When spoken to be answers quickly, directly and without a superfluous word. At the same time his big, gray-blue eyes look unblink-ingly into yours fearless, firm and honest. They are really remarkable eyes in their uminous brightness, their wife-open can-tor, quick intelligence and frank honesty. there is nothing appealing about them, and at is what saves them from being temiine in their beauty. The same thing an irmness stamps it as masculine, although the lips are cherry-red, and when they part they disclose a set of large, strong, white teeth. His complexion is white and velvety and his broad, firm forehead is crowned

speaded and these were quickly weeded out until three remained. They were kept under observation for a couple of days and finally the selection fell on young Smith. He was detailed to special duty under Mr. Rayons and had no idea of the important mission intended for him. He remained under scrutiny for several days and was then suddenly asked: "Will you carry a message to President Kruger?" "Yes, sir," came the Instant repix. "Do you know where to find him?" "Yes, sir, in South Africa."
"Supposing you find that President Kruger has been taken to St. Helena when you

Supposing you find that President Krit-ger has been taken to St. Helena when you reach South Africa, what will you do?" "Follow him to St. Helena, or to the end of the earth, if tocessar." "To you know where St. Helena is?" "Yes, sir, it is the island where Napoleon was imprisoned and died." Determined Lad. The box, although earnest and abert, showed no more surprise or emotion when told that he was to go on an errand of nearly 12,000 inlies, than if he had been sent around the corner with a local telegram. The North American correspondent asked him what he would do if the British soldiers attempted to stop him on nie way to Preterin. "I would appeal to an American Consul for protection," came the prompt reply.

strong side light on the boy's characte

saw a crowd of men and boys watching a dog fight. It was a one-sided fight, the top dog being double the size of the under one.

Although James Francis Smith is an ear Although Jumes Francis Smith is an earnest and rather serious boy, he is as ford of
play as any other well constituted American
had. He is serious because circumstances
make it necessary for him to some his own
living and to ald in the support of his famity, and he is carnest because he is ambittious to get on in the world. But he is a
crack player on the baseball team of St
Peter's parish school in Brooklyn; he can
sente like a duck you like a deer and bold Peter's parish school in Brooklyn; he can swim like a duck, run like a deer, and hold his own in all the athletle sports known to beyhood. But, he declares, he never took any stock in fighting. His hearing and speech indicate tenacity and determination, and if any boy can reach the Grand Old Man of South Africa, "No. UM" will surely do so. Young Smith is of Irish descent, his mother and father having been born in Irish and the has three brothers and three gisters, all younger than himself, with one exception. His father, James Smith, is employed as a stevelers by the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, and his clider brother is learning the same trade.

E. J. Clarke Captain, W. R. Pratt First Licetemant, John M. Wherry, brother of Joseph A. Wherry, Second Lightenant and George H. Morgan Orderly Sergeant.
The next day the company received marching orders and was sent on board the marching orders and was sent on board the steamer John Warner, up the Missouri River, under command of Colonel John S. Tyler, in charge of the Second Missouri infantry Volunteers, for the purpose of clearing the country on either side of the river of the enemy.

The company remmbed in the service until the close of the war. Some of the meaniers were changed to other commands, but the main beals remained together.

Joseph A. Wherry, former City Register, has in his possession a unique telle of the cityl War, in the form of an agreement signed by the members of the company of volunteeus to which he belonged. The company of volunteeus to which he belonged. The company of volunteeus to which he belonged. The company of the hall on the third floor of a building at the northeast corner of Pourth and Locust strongs, which still stands.

The company, which was known as the "Halleck Guard," was remarkable for the manner in which it was organized, and also for the number of prominent men among its members.

Daniel Carlin, the tebacco merchant and capitalist; General J. S. Fullerton, after whom the Fullerton building, at Seventh and Due streets, was called, it having been built with money belonging to his estale; John H. Michiney, vice president of the State National Bank; John A. Holmes, humber membant, and others were in the guard.

The organization of the Halleck Guard Sprang from the Wilks Cinh, a social social social society of young business men that used to meet at a drug store at the southeast corner of Sixth and St. Charles streets. Theron and Ephron Catlin, brothers of Daniel Carlin, were the converse of the store. On July William H. Jebran, Jehn H. Holme, William H. Jebran, W isers were changed to other commands, but the main body remained together. Fullerton achieved distinction in the ser-vice leaving the army with the title of Brigadier General of Volunteers. After leaving the army be entered the legal profession. He was appointed Postmaster of St. Louis by President Andrew Johnson. He was killed in a railroad wreck in the East a few years are. At the time of his death he was one of the commissioners of Chickamanga Park. He left a large for-ture.

and his brother, Theren, Second Corporal, Their brother Ephron remained at home and conducted the drug business. At the class of the war Daniel Callin associated himself with his father in the tobacco business and is still engaged in the business, in

ness and is still engaged in the business, in which he was very successful. His brother Theren went back to the drug business and retired a very rich man. He died some years ago.

J. R. Meeker, who was an artist, was transferred to the navy, and was made paymaster. He afterwards achieved distinction in his profession and painted many richtures of war scenes. pictures of war scenes.

W. P. Pratt was promoted to Cuptain and was also ald-de-camp to General John A. Logan.

John M. Wherry became Captain and served on the staff of General Rosecrans.

Joseph A. Wherry was City Register from 1880 to 1893. Leter he was Cierk of the Probate Court. He is now manager of a

Probate Court. He is now manager of a private corporation.

Henry P. Wyman is secretary of the Mississippi River Barge Line.

H. W. Ellot is vice president and secretary of the Hydraulic Press Brick Contary of the Hydraulic Press Brick Con-

George D. Little,
Thomas R. Bravton J.
B. W. Goodhue,
W. A. Andrewa,
John T. Hotme,
Issac Abbott,
Charles H. Gloine,
Sharmam Harria,
James H. Brookmin,
C. B. Hubble, Jr.,
George H. Morgan,
Emile Herzinger,
Charles B. Parcelles,
Thomas L. Ellot,
T. W. Herman,
Charles T. Ellis,

tary of the Hydraulic plans.

William E. Ware served on General Frank P. Biair's staff and was with General Sherman in the latter's celebrated march to the sea.

Thomas L. Eliot became a minister after the war, and is now in charge of a Unitarian Church in Portland, Ore.

A peculiar feature is the fact that not one of the original company was killed or died in the war. At the present there are but twenty-two survivors.

the various banks. The St. Louis Clearing-house other institutions of the kind, is a combiporting and preventing the fallow of th individual banks, it becomes a most powerful ally of the depositors. It has a system is pronounced by experts to be one of the been the pioneer in many radical reforms in the banking customs of the country. In every case the wisdom of its course has been y the clearing houses of other cities of Manager T. A. Stoddart, but the general supervision and direction of the business of the association is in the bands of a Committee of Management, consisting of J. C. Van Blavcom, chatrman, W. H. Lee, R. R. Hutchinsen, C. E. Kircher and Richand Hospes. This committee has power to examine the books and accounts of any member of the association whenever it is feemed necessary and to employ accountunts to aid such examination. It aiso has the power to suspend aux bank or trust misany from the privileges of the Clear-

tatement of its condition at such time be designated by the Comptroller of the Currency or Secretary of State for statements from national or State banks or at any time the Committee of Management may see fit to designate. Each member and all banks which clear

Sections Association, elected 1874; in H. Thompson, president National of Commerce, elected 1876; R. R. John, president Mechanics Bank, 1807; F. W. Ellebinger, president National Bank, elected 1889, re-Vice Presidents-Charles Hodgman, cash-

Vice Freedonts-Charles Holgman, cash-ler Hollinso's Bank, elected 188; Charles Parsons, president State Savings Associa-tion, elected 1871; John R. Lionberger, pres-ident Third National Bank, elected 1873; Thomas E. Tutt, president Third National Bank, elected 188; William H. Thompson, newto-ni National Bank of Commerce, ole 1-6 188; R. R. Hutchinson, president Mechanics Bank, elected 1886; F. W. Rie-binson, president Fourth National Bank, should 187; William H. Thompson, cashier transports Bank, elected 189, re-elected 199; Prior to the organization of the Clearing-bones, each bank employed clerks, or runfor to the organization of the Clearingre such hank employed clerks, or tantwho were compelled to go to each
he to present the checks for that particlenk and effect a settlement, but now
representatives of all the different
his meet each morning at the Clearinge and exchange checks or traits. The
lement of balances is made by the Clearhouse manager, who draws checks on
orbit banks in favor of the credit banks.
London, where the clearing-house sysextrinated, each bank in the Clearingsections of money with the Bank of
hand, and talances are pail by transfer,
hence and New York the netural cash is
not to the clearing-house and the manrefermences the balances.

from another, a low rate of interest is paid on the day's balance.

Ealthore has a system similar to that of London, and in Philodelphia the actual cash or enecks are transferred, but each bank is compelled to deposit a certain amount of cash of securities to cover its daily balances. The advantages of the St. Louis system are manifold. The danger of carrying large sales of money through the streets at a fixed time, as well as the inconvenience, is avoided by settling balances by check directly between the two banks concerned. The time and trouble of counting large sums of money is saved. The number of responsible parties to each transaction is reduced to two, the debtor and creditor bank, and the Clearings-house manager is relieved of the responsibility of becoming custodian of the Clearing-house funds.

Prompthess and accuracy are the invariable rules of the Clearing-house, and are rigidly enforcest. Clerks and messengers are promptly fined for tardiness or mistakes, but so perfect is the discipline maintained that for a single mistake was received at

through members are required to have on



THOMAS A. STODDART, Manager St. Louis Clearing House,

of the aggregate sanction to a content account.

It is largely to the able and faithful work of the Committee of Management and the safeguards provided by the rules

of the Clearing-house that the well-desured surveit regulation of St. Louis banks for solidity and conservation is due.

The issue of "clearing-house certificates" in cases of emergency or financial distress was provided for in the second section of the constitution of the St. Louis Clearing-house are made at 9 o'clock. Any cierk or messenger who falls to be on hais privilege was only taken advantage of once in the history of the city, and then only by a few banks, in the latter part of 1873, when we many financial institutions throughout the country were forced to the wall.

The rule was adopted later by other cities, however, and clearing-house bertincates have been issued several times by New York banks. of the Clearing-house that the well-de-served regulation of St. Louis banks for

the collection of nut-of-lown checks, and, while this practice was resisted by the clearing houses of other cities. New York

and was followed by the other clearinghouses of the country.

One of the first men to suggest the establishment of a clearing-bouse in St. Louis
was T. A. Stoddart, the present manner,
who was then casalier of the Third National
Bank. In 1867 he and E. D. Jones made a
visit to Chicago, and, after inspecting the
workings of the clearing-house in that city,
were strong advocates of the advantages
to be gained by a similar institution in St.
Louis, At first there were numerous difficulties to overcome but the necessity for
such an organization was apparent, and
the slea was finally adopted.

On October 25, 1988, a meeting of reprementatives of all of the meorporated benks
in the city was held at the St. Louis National Bank to consider the matter, Willhim E. Burr acted as chairman and H. H.
Wernse as secretary. A committee was

tional Bank to consider the matter, William E. Burr neried as chairman and H. H. Wernse as secretary. A committee was appointed to prepare incorporation papera, a suitable constitution materials and by-laws. On Kovember 2, 188, a second meeting was held and the St. Louis Clearinghouse Association was formally organized. William E. Burr was elected president; Charles Holgman vice president, and James T. Howenstein manager, and the constitution was adopted.

Mr. Howenstein metal as manager until July 1, 1871, when Edward Chase was elected to succeed him. Mr. Chase served in this capacity until his death, February 28, 1897, when Thomas A. Stoldart, the present manager, was chosen to fill the position. A few weeks prior to the death of Mr. Chase, while the latter was too ill to attend to the duties of his position, W. W. Hoxton was appointed assistant manager, which position he continues to fill.

The Clearing-house was opened for business and the first clearings made December 24, 1888, when the total clearings for the day were \$57,598.18. Since that time there has been a phenomenal, but steady increase until the daily clearings now average more than \$5,698.99.

The original members of the association.

band in cash reserve at head 25 per cent of the aggregate amount due depositors on aurrent account.

It is largely to the able and faithful work of the Committee of Management and the safeguards provided by the rules of the Clearing-house that the well-decrease of the Clearing-house that the well-decrease of the clear of the rules of the Clearing-house that the well-decrease of the rules of the Clearing-house that the well-decrease of the rules of the clear of the rules of the rule

sheet are paid for at the rate of \$1 each, and for each five minutes after the anneancement until found, an additional \$1. Any other errors cost the clerks \$1 each. For discoverity conduct at the Clearing-house or disregard of the manager's instructions clerks or messengers are fined \$2 for each offerse.

Clearing improper matter or violating the rules of the Clearing-house are punishable by a line of \$2.

George F. Parker in the Atlantic, Early in the present administration the Republican members of Congress from a Western State of importance met and preferred claims to a Consul for each district all to be appointed upon the formal recomall to be appointed upon the formal recommendation of the United States Senator. They did not pick out incividual posts, with a man of special ittness for each; both Congressmen and candidates knew their boshess too well to make it other than a wholesale job. The candidates were chosen at random, according to personal influence, or party importance, or the relative value of the places. At last every district save one had its representative alread. In this one every plan short of advertising hall been tried, for more than a year, to get a man for a small place in France. Finally a lewyer in a remote village agreed to accept it. He was nominated, confirmed and sailed for his post without any notice whatever to his predecessor from the President salled for his post without any notice whatever to his predecessor from the President or the department of the appointment. His arrival, with commission and order for possession, was the first notice to an incumbent whose retention had been promised. The new official had probably not thought of France since he recited his geography lesson thirty years before in some district school, while his manner gave the impression that he had first heard the name of the town to which he had come when appointed as its Consul.

Matt Shirt of a Dervish Warrior.

From Notes and Queries.

The shirt is made of rings, every ring from a piece of steet wire one and one-quarter inches long and about one-sixteenth of an inch thick. The ends of the piece of wire are flattened out, holes are punched through them, one end is turned on to the other and they are fastened together by a small rivet. Every ring connects four others. The wire differs somewhat in thickness, not by design, seemingly, so as to make one part of the shirt stronger than another, but from material of uniform thickness running short. In parts where the rings are free to lingle together they are worn very thin. Round the neck is a band of three thicknesses of red leather, stiff like the stock formerly worn in our has been a phenomenal, but steady increase until the daily clearings now average more than \$5,000,000.

The original members of the association were: Accommodation Bank, Estholow, Lewis & Co., Boatmen's Saving Institute, Butchers and Drovers' Bank, Central Savings Bank, Commercial Bank, Central Savings Bank, Commercial Bank, Evchange, Bank, First National Bank, Fourth National Bank, Fourth Street Bank, Streaklin, Avenue German Savings Institution, Franklin Savings Institution, German Bank, German Savings Institution, Haskell & Co., International Bank, Loker, G. H. & Bro.; Mechanics' Bank, Mirchanits' National Bank, North St. Louis Savings Institution, St. Louis National Bank, North St. Louis Savings Institution, St. Louis National Bank, St. Louis Building and Savings Association, Feoroic's Savings Institution, St. Louis National Bank, Traders' Bank, Judyn Savings Association, Thorid and Savings Association, Thorid Bank, State Savings Association, Third and Savings Association, Third and Savings Association, Third and Savings Association, Third Bank, State Savings Association, Third Bank, State Savings Association, Third Bank, Traders' Bank, Judyn Savings Institution St. National Bank, Traders' Bank, Judyn Savings Association, Foother Savings Institution, St. Louis National Bank, Traders' Bank, Judyn Savings Association, Foother Savings Institution, St. National Bank, Traders' Bank, Judyn Savings Association, Foother Savings Institution, St. National Bank, Traders' Bank, Judyn Savings Institution, St. National Bank, Traders' Bank, St. Louis Savings Institution, St. National Bank, Traders' Bank



FROM A CAPTAINCY TO A GOVERNORSHIP.

Colonel Edward J. McClernand of Springfield, Ill., Has Gone Rapidly to the Front.

Special Correspondence of The Sunday Republic, Springfield, Ill., April 14. The fact that Colonel Edward J. McClernand will likely be appointed Military Governor of the Province of Manile, including the capital of the Philippine archipelago, is an extraordinary tribute to that soldier's military genius and executive ability. When the ansouncement was made this week that General Otis had recommended the appointment of Colonel McClernand to this important position, that the War Department concurred in the recommendation and that President McKinley had the matter under consideration and would probably issue the ommission within a few days, persons who have not kept pace with the distinguished career of this young soldier wondered that an officer so young, and of inferior grade, should be chosen for the most important position in the islands, aside from that of the commanding General.

To those acquainted with the army record of Colonel McClernand his selection is a just tribute to his abilities and a reward for services rendered his country and his flag. When the United States began preparing for war with Spain, Captain McClerand commanded a troop of the Second United States Cavairy. Among the early appointments made by the President when ft was seen that hostilities were bound to come was the promotion of Captain Mc-Clernand to a Lieutenant Colonelcy. He was attached to the Fifth Army Corps, as Assistant Adjutant General, and accompanied General Shatter's army of invasion to Santingo. Here he conducted himself through the short, but spirited, campaign with the same unflinching courage and cool udgment he had shown in the many fights he led against the uprising Indians of the Western plains. In his report of the campaign before Santiago, General Shafter made particular reference to the distin-

guished conduct of his Adjutant. Colonel McClernand comes by his graces naturally. He is a son of that veteran soldier and statesman, General John A. McClernand of this city. Patriotism and valor were instilled into his mind from youth, and he has emulated the honorable example of his sire with a success that form the joy of the declining years of the illustrious old warrior.
When the last call for volunteer troops

was made, President McKinley appointed Colonel McClernand to command the Forty-fourth Volunteer Infantry, recruiting at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Early in November last the regiment embarked at San Francisco for the Philippines. During his short stay in the islands Colonel McClernand has not only shown himself master of the arts of war, but has lent sage counsel to the leaders who are coping with the difficult problems arising out of the national policy.

an order, captured since that date issued by Maxilom, the chief of the insurgents on this island, states it is useless to fortify against us, and organizes small guerrilla bands to operate throughout the island. To run down and capture these bands in the high and rugged mountains is going to be difficult and prolonged labor. In the he difficult and prolonged labor. In the meantime the revival of business will be more or less delayed, for the inhabitants who are willing to labor appreciate the fact that they may be robbed at any time these bands succeed in slipping through our lines.

ines.
"There are no ideas of sanitary laws among these people, and it speaks well for the climate that more sickness does not prevail. Theirs is but a semicivilization at the chimate that more stranges does not prevail. Theirs is but a semicivilization at the best, and our progress in elevating them must be slow and laborious. The soil is fertile, and make, rice, tobacco, sugar cane and hemp can be grown to advantage. A yam, similar to our sweet potato, is extensively cultivated and supplies a considerable part of the food. The principal fraits are the banana, mango and lemon. Fish are abundant along the coast, and are caught in great numbers. Among the cattle are the trotting bull, water buffalo, with which most of the hauling is done in rule earts; next, a small breed of horned cattle, much like our own but much smaller, and ponies. Turkeys and chickens, especially the latter, are found at almost every hut. Hogs are plentiful, run everywhere and are eaten, notwithstanding they are used as scavengers. scavengers.

The houses, generally built of bamboo, with nipa roofs, are set up on poles, usually ten or twelve feet high. The more pretentious have board walls, with alking

shutters, running nearly around the house, and constituting the only windows. Fifth of all kinds is dropped on the open ground beneath the houses, and the hogs furnish the only polleting that is done. The hard woods are very abundant and valuable, or will be when a market is opened. I have found at least one vein of coal about six feet thick and probably of a fair quality. When it is remembered, Manila, with all its shipping interests, draws its coal supply from Japan, six hundred miles away, it would seem coal here should be very valuable.

from Japan, six hundred miles away, it would seem coal here should be very valuable.

It shall be our endeavor first to impress the people with the fact that our flag is here to stay; that it is their flag as well as ours; that the more important laws of health must be observed, and to instruct them in the fundamental principles of sanitation; that we come here to promote peace and prosperity; that we prefer peace, but will be prepared at all times to fight if that necessity is forced upon us; that the cultivation of the fields must commence and the more important roads must be prepared; that the coast-wise commarce, which should be great; is to be encouraged, and that sufficient money must be raised to at once start the schools, which, in the disorder of the times, have all been discontinued.

These, with a strong and fust hand assisting the municipal governments in maintaining peace and order, is all in the way of government this community can digest for the time and under the prosent conditions. The feeling among the people against the Spanish priesthood in the latter days of Spaths rule was very litter, and the Spanish priests have practically disappeared and have been replaced by natives, who exercise an immense power over the inhabitants. In fact, in the smaller towns and in the country, religious ceremony constitutes no small part of the occupation of the inhabitants and a good part of each day is devoted thereto.

The priests are not generally friendly to our rule, and must be won over by justice and being made to understand the Catholic religion is tolerated and flourishes in America. It would seem the situation demands, and should receive, the thoughtful attention of the leading Catholics in the United States.

This is an outline of the stuation in this

attention of the leading Catholics in the United States.

This is an outline of the situation in this district and of my future course. Industry, patience and justice should constitute the essence of our policy. We must remember the civilization of these people differs very materially from ours, as does their mode of thought. We must not push down their throats our own customs and ideas merely because they are ours, but select such as can be reasonably acceptable and change and improve these we find good among them along the lines of natural development.

change and improve these we had godamong them along the lines of natural development.

It is no easy matter to take up the govenument of millions of people, with a different civilization from our own perhaps
with only a semicivilization, and incornorate them, but I am firmly convinced
that with patience and good judgment, we
will, in the course of some years, accomplish our end here—our destiny if you
choose—to the mutual advantage of the
American and Filipino. We need as settiers young men of energy and hrains.
There will be good business openings here
in the near future for those who have the
grit. The spirit that took men to the Indian border to push "Empire Westward"
is the spirit that will sooner or later solve
the Filipino question.

Especially for Women.

mand has not only shown himself master of the arts of war, but has bett sage counsel to the leaders who are coping with the difficult problems arising out of the native continued by the problems arising out of the natives, their habits and capabilities, and has pronounced views regarding to necessities of the situation. In a leiter just recover the thirty of the natives, their habits and capabilities, and has pronounced views regarding to necessities of the situation. In a leiter just recovered the situation in a leiter just recovered the situation of the central range of mountains my command.

"The chiefs of the different pueblos, corresponding nearly to our counties, are called Presidentes. I have already talest with several of these officers and have not seen the situation of the situation o

Orangeine

(Third Lesson) What it Does for Humanity.

Briefly. It almost instantly stops all pains and aches, Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, even Toothache, and through its action on nerves. stomach and liver, it cures "Grip." Catarrh, Hay Fever, Asthma, Colds, Diarrhoea, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Seasickness and other "every-day ills." In the Chicago "Grip" epidemic of 1890 it never failed to cure when taken under the simple but complete directions given; and the Hay Fever "powder before each meal and before retiring" last summer proved "Orange-ine" to be the first and only sure relief from this dread disease. Every package contains full directions from Dr.
Alkman's long and varied experience.

[See Lessen He. 4.)

HALLACK GUARD; HOW IT WAS FORMED.

Unique Relic of the Civil War.

Figure 1 the wilks Cinb, a social society of young business mon that used to meet at a drug store at the southeast corner of Sixth and St. Charles streets. Theron and Ephron Catlin, brothers of Daniel Catles, Lion B. McClub Lion B.

the purpose of taking steps toward organizing a company.

As the members of the club lived in different parts of the city, it was a question whether they could form themselves into a company, as the matter of organizing was proposed to be done by wards.

J. W. Lakes was chosen chairman of the meeting which was attended by forty-four members of the club, and Wherry was elected secretary. Mr. Wherry still preserves the minutes of the meeting. A company, now secretary of the Merchants.